COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE/Public Aircraft, Law Enforcement

SUBJECT: Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1999 . . . S. 2260. Graham/DeWine amendment No. 3244.

ACTION: AMENDMENT AGREED TO, 56-44

SYNOPSIS: As reported, S. 2260, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1999, will provide a total of \$33.239 billion in new budget authority, which is \$1.115 billion more than appropriated for fiscal year (FY) 1998 and is \$3.647 billion less than requested. The bill contains large spending increases for various law enforcement activities.

The Graham/DeWine amendment would amend the definition of public aircraft in public law 103-411. Currently, if one law enforcement agency provides aircraft assistance to another agency for law enforcement purposes, for search and rescue purposes, or to respond to an imminent threat to property or natural resources, it may not be reimbursed for the costs of providing that assistance. If it is reimbursed, it is fined for illegally operating commercial aircraft. The Graham/DeWine amendment would change the definition so that law enforcement agencies could provide such assistance and be reimbursed without being fined for operating commercial aircraft.

Those favoring the amendment contended:

Public law 103-411 was enacted in 1995. Its purpose was to increase aviation safety by increasing the level of regulation among aviation units that operate surplus military aircraft. Its main effect, though, has been to harm law enforcement efforts and increase profits for commercial aviation companies. For instance, in Florida locally grown marijuana has become a serious law enforcement problem. In order to identify that marijuana and effectively eradicate it, helicopters are an enormous asset. Most large and medium-sized counties have their own helicopters, but smaller counties and small towns and municipalities cannot afford the expense. Before

(See other side)

YEAS (56)			NAYS (44)			NOT VOTING (0)	
Republicans (12 or 22%)	Democrats (44 or 98%)		Republicans (43 or 78%)		Democrats (1 or 2%)	Republicans (0)	Democrats (0)
Allard Ashcroft Brownback DeWine Grams Grassley Hatch Inhofe Lugar Mack Nickles Snowe	Akaka Baucus Biden Bingaman Boxer Breaux Bryan Bumpers Byrd Cleland Conrad Daschle Dodd Dorgan Durbin Feingold Feinstein Ford Glenn Graham Harkin Hollings	Inouye Johnson Kennedy Kerrey Kerry Kohl Landrieu Lautenberg Leahy Levin Lieberman Mikulski Moseley-Braun Moynihan Reed Reid Robb Rockefeller Sarbanes Torricelli Wellstone Wyden	Abraham Bennett Bond Burns Campbell Chafee Coats Cochran Collins Coverdell Craig D'Amato Domenici Enzi Faircloth Frist Gorton Gramm Gregg Hagel Helms Hutchinson	Hutchison Jeffords Kempthorne Kyl Lott McCain McConnell Murkowski Roberts Roth Santorum Sessions Shelby Smith, Bob Smith, Gordon Specter Stevens Thomas Thompson Thurmond Warner	Murray	EXPLANAT 1—Official I 2—Necessar 3—Illness 4—Other SYMBOLS: AY—Annou AN—Annou PY—Paired PN—Paired	nced Yea nced Nay Yea

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enactment of public law 103-411, a small town could just ask for helicopter assistance from a larger law enforcement agency and reimburse that agency for its costs. Now, though, it may not. If it knows that marijuana is being grown, and if it needs a helicopter to find it, it must instead hire a much more expensive commercial helicopter service. Small towns cannot afford to pay for the effective law enforcement that is necessary, and the drug dealers know it. They know that they can easily get away with growing marijuana in small jurisdictions that do not have their own aircraft, and that is a major reason why locally grown marijuana has become a serious problem in the last few years. The problem is not just with drug dealing. Even for such efforts as search and rescue operations small jurisdictions must hire commercial aircraft. Law enforcement agencies across the country have been seriously hurt by this law. They strongly support the Graham/DeWine amendment. We urge our colleagues to support it as well.

Those opposing the amendment contended:

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and other organizations, such as the Helicopter Association International, have legitimate safety concerns on this issue. We realize that law enforcement groups favor this amendment, but they are not the only ones from whom we should hear. So far, though, they are, because no hearings have been held. We think it would be better to examine this issue more closely before we rush to judgment. We therefore oppose this amendment.